

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## Some Grave Charges Against the Commissioners of the District of Columbia Made to the Senate.

The House Passes the Inter-State Commerce Bill and It Goes to the President for His Signature.

## THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Spooner of Wisconsin was appointed on the committee on privileges and elections to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Logan.

Senator Colquhoun, in presenting a petition from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, said he assumed no responsibility for the startling facts in the petition, but he did answer for the pure motive and high character of those who laid it before the senate. The petition was bold and aggressive, and challenged an investigation of facts. It was a plea which mothers and wives made "to this body of grave and revered signers" for protection. It charges that a house owned by one of the commissioners is used as the office of the agent of the Louisiana State Lottery, and that Frank Hume, president of the Liquor Dealers' Association, is a bondsman of one of the commissioners. It therefore prays for a thorough investigation of the facts, and for the proper enforcement of the law and the protection of homes within the district.

Senator Hawley remarked that the petition just read was a tremendous indictment and a shocking revelation. He suggested that Senator Colquhoun should accompany it with a resolution calling for an immediate and severe investigation.

Senator Colquhoun said he did not feel it incumbent on him to make any suggestion to the committee. He did not doubt that the committee would be in full sympathy with any movement to redress these heinous offenses and against such excess of vice and lawlessness as should not only alarm, but humiliate the senate. They could never disregard the voice of women raised in behalf of social purity and public virtue. He asked that the petition be read at length and referred to the district committee. The petition was read. It charges the commissioners of the District of Columbia with disregarding the purity, safety and moral interests and rights of the people, asserts that in direct violation of the law they have been for months past permitting and protecting gambling halls, pool rooms, drinking establishments, as well as dens of prostitution and vice, and giving numerous particulars, and would suggest proper measures of redress.

Senator Ingalls, chairman of the district committee, said the allegations presented in the petition had long engaged the attention of the committee. There was no doubt of very great violation, not only of the law, but of moral and social order in connection with these transactions. Licenses had been granted in violation of statutory provisions, but in order that the senate and country might understand that the district committee had neither been oblivious nor neglectful of these matters, he felt it his duty to call attention to the fact that on February 4, 1894, he had introduced a bill regulating the sale of distilled and fermented liquors in the district, and that on the 19th of the same month that bill had been reported by the committee and had subsequently passed the senate. That bill was now before a committee of the house. If the other branch of congress had been as diligent as the senate one great cause of complaint, as set forth in the petition, would have been removed. The bill was read at length; it requires a liquor license fee of \$300.

Senator Platt said that while he regarded the high license law as proper he preferred a prohibitory law, and he had intended to offer a prohibitory law as a substitute for the bill, but had been unavoidably absent on account of sickness when that bill was before the senate. The petition was then referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Senator Brown offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the president to communicate to the senate copies of all correspondence with the government of Mexico in regard to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca, in the port of Tampico; also copies of all correspondence between the state department and late Minister Jackson, with Mr. Jackson's letter to the president on the subject of his resignation.

The senate then went into secret session and when the doors reopened adjourned till Monday.

## THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After the reading of the journal the speaker stated that the regular order was the vote upon the adoption of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio asked the unanimous consent to have a separate vote on the fourth section, and Mr. Weaver of Iowa asked to have a separate vote on the commission feature, but Mr. Crisp of Georgia objected to both requests.

Mr. Dunham of Illinois moved to recommit the bill to the conference committee, and Mr. Crisp raised a point of order against that motion.

The speaker knew of no rule which authorized the recommitment of the conference report, and sustained the point of order.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania inquired whether there was any parliamentary proceeding by which those gentlemen who were embarrassed by having to vote for or against an important bill without having an opportunity to divest it of its objectionable features, could be relieved of that embarrassment; but no suggestion to that end was made, and a vote was taken on adopting the conference report. It was agreed to, yeas 210, nays 41.

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Allen of Massachusetts; Anderson of Ohio; Bliss, Boutelle, Boyle, Bragg, Brum, Campbell of Ohio, Casswell, Dibble, Ely, Evans, Felton, Findlay, Frederick, Gay, Gillilan, Grosvenor, Hayden, Hill, Johnson of New York, Kelly, Ketcham, Libbey, Long, Markham, Martin, McKenna, Miller, Morrow, Oates, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Missouri, Ranney, Reed of Maine, Rice, Seymour, Wadsworth, Waite, Weaver of Iowa, and White of Pennsylvania.

The bill after being enrolled was signed by the presiding officers of the two houses to be sent to the president for his action.

Mr. Belmont of New York offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs: That

the president be requested to transmit to the house copies of such correspondence up to the present day between this government and the British government as he may decide can now properly be made public, in regard to the deprivation inflicted in Canadian ports on American fishing vessels having the right to touch and trade, the liberty heretofore enjoyed by such vessels to enter Canadian ports open to foreign vessels, and to buy and sell and to transmit merchandise therein, and which is permitted in such ports to American trading vessels and to vessels of all other nationalities.

Mr. Skinner of North Carolina presented a conference report upon the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, and it was agreed to.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The whole afternoon was spent in discussing in committee of the whole two senate private bills, but no action was taken and the house took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

## GAINESVILLE.

Two Factions in a School Community—New Street-Cars Ordered.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., Jan. 21.—Another school community in this county, that of Shady Grove, is in a fearful stir. There are two school buildings, and the trustees and patrons are divided as to which shall be used. The school is pretty nearly broken up, and the county judge has been appealed to settle the matter. While the squabble progresses, the people are losing their money and the scholars the benefit of instructions.

T. R. Maxey, the young man whose leg was fractured last Monday by being thrown from a wagon, has died, erysipelas having set in. He was buried under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, of which organization he was a member. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and came to this city about two years ago from Collins county.

The street railway company has ordered a number of new cars to meet the demands of the public, which will be put on as soon as they can be had. The efficiency of the road will be increased in all departments by the addition of new tracks, cars, switches, etc.

Wm. R. Thomas, a native of Connecticut and aged seventy years, died in this city last night. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The Chesapeake Enterprise is a new paper started in Paul's Valley, I. T., Messrs. Fields & Martin, proprietors.

The fleecy staple continues to come in at the rate of about fifty bales per day.

## DALLAS.

Hunting a Husband—Suing the City—An Arrest.

DALLAS, TEX., Jan. 21.—A woman in destitute circumstances arrived in the city to-day in search of her husband. She is paralyzed and hardly able to walk; has three children, and will soon become the mother of another; is moneyless and friendless. Her husband was in Dallas about six weeks ago, but cannot be found now. Her name is Walker, and she comes from Round Rock.

The Dallas City Street Railway Company, the Main street line, held suit yesterday evening in the district court against the city, praying to be permitted to extend their line to the court-house square, its former terminus.

Sheriff Lewis is in receipt of a telegram from the sheriff of Robertson county notifying him of the arrest of George Taylor, who is wanted here for theft. Taylor was confined in the Dallas county jail last summer, but managed to get out, and has been at large ever since.

The displayed advertisement of the Chase Trading Co.'s on the fourth page is interesting reading.

## A Mill Accident.

DENTON, TEX., Jan. 21.—Mr. W. H. Alexander, grain receiver at the Alliance Mill, and Mr. J. C. Smith, who was working at the mill, both received serious injuries to-day by the explosion of the burrs of the corn mill. The burrs at the time were running at an unusual speed when a collapse caused them to burst to pieces, tearing everything up within range. Mr. Alexander had his thigh and leg crushed, and also received other bruises. His injuries are thought to be fatal. Mr. Smith's leg was broken in two places and was bruised otherwise, but it is thought he will recover.

## All Reagan Men.

PALESTINE, TEX., Jan. 21.—Postmaster Alex. Ferguson and Messrs. W. J. Reeves, S. A. McMeans and John N. Link, prominent attorneys of this place, arrived home from a four day's visit to Austin this morning after witnessing the inauguration festivities and thoroughly overhauling the political field at the capital. These gentlemen express the decided opinion that John H. Reagan will be the man selected to fill Gen. Maxey's place in the United States senate.

Constipation originates numerous fatal diseases. Morris' Cascarine will remove all traces of this disorder.

## Notes from Cleburne.

CLEBURNE, TEX., Jan. 21.—The buggy of Mr. McFarland and a lively hack came into collision in the street last night, resulting in considerable injury to Mr. McFarland's buggy. Some of the children of Mr. McFarland were in the buggy at the time, but fortunately no one was hurt.

The Telegram Publishing Company has leased the Tri-Weekly News to Sol T. Lockett, who will hereafter have entire charge of that paper.

## Notes from Mr. Pleasant.

MT. PLEASANT, TEX., Jan. 21.—The track on the Sherman branch is laid eight miles west of here and the steel gang will go into Mt. Vernon next Wednesday, sixteen miles from here. There is enough steel yet in the yards here to lay the track to Sulphur Springs.

A road from here to Paris is being strongly talked of and if the plans now laid mature the road will be a certainty.

## The Finest Razors in the World.

At Anderson's gun store.

## CONFLAGRATIONS.

## The Entire West Side of the Square Burned at McKinney—The Loss \$100,000.

Three People Are Burned to Death in an Hotel at Westminster, B. C. Other Fires.

## Conflagration at McKinney.

McKINNEY, TEX., Jan. 21.—About 5 o'clock this morning a disastrous conflagration consumed the entire west side of the square of our city. The fire originated in the business house of C. S. Battle & Bro., in the upper story and at a place where no fire had been for several days, and evidently was the result of a combination of rats and matches. The losses, with the insurance, are as follows:

C. S. Battle & Bro., loss on stock, \$4000; insurance in Hartford and Springfield and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$2500.

W. J. Stones, loss \$800; insured in the Sun Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$525.

J. S. & S. D. Heard, loss \$2500; insurance on brick building, which was damaged.

First National bank, loss \$5000; covered by insurance in the Jena and Springfield. Jessie Shann, loss on building and stock \$2500; insured.

The entire loss will aggregate nearly \$100,000; insurance \$30,000, in the Hartford Insurance of North America, the Phoenix of New York, and the London, Liverpool and Globe for \$5000.

J. B. Stiff, loss \$4500; insured for \$1500 in the Phoenix of New York.

Miner & Clementson, loss \$6000; insured in the Home of New York for \$5000.

H. C. Herndon, druggist, loss \$10,000; insured for \$6000 in the Phoenix, Hartford and Imperial.

McKinney Gazette, loss \$3000; insured \$1750 in the Lancashire.

Garnet & Muse, lawyers, loss \$10,000; no insurance.

R. C. White, lawyer, loss \$5000; no insurance.

E. N. McAnay, loss on building \$1000; no insurance.

W. L. Boyd, loss on building \$1000; no insurance.

J. E. & W. B. Largent, loss on building \$1000; no insurance.

The fire then spread both ways, consuming the entire block of buildings. The First National bank building arrested the progress of the flames for some time, and the fire catching on the wooden awning in the front communicated to the buildings beyond, and being subjected to fire on each side the bank building gave way. The vault is uninjured.

D. G. Od, in jewelry loss, \$1200; covered by insurance of \$1200 in the Jena.

G. A. Toole lost on building, \$4000; no insurance.

Many goods were damaged by removal.

## Burned in an Hotel.

WESTMINSTER, B. C., Jan. 21.—The new Westminster hotel burned yesterday, catching fire in an unknown place. It was so quickly consumed that three guests were burned to death. The register and all the valuables including the baggage of the guests were burned.

## A Residence Burned.

GRAPVINE, TEX., Jan. 19.—Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the residence of Mr. J. M. Barton, who lives two miles east of town, was destroyed by fire. But very few of the household effects were saved. Loss about \$1000 with no insurance.

## A Residence Burned.

MANFIELD, TEX., Jan. 20.—Mr. John Hopson, living four miles east of Manfield, had his residence, with everything therein, consumed by fire this evening. The fire was caused by the south door blowing open. Loss \$500; no insurance.

## A Narrow Escape.

CLEBURNE, TEX., Jan. 21.—The dwelling house of Mr. J. W. Cauble, about fifteen miles west of Cleburne, was destroyed, with all its contents, by fire on yesterday. Mr. Cauble was absent at the time, but his wife succeeded in saving \$200, which was upstairs in a trunk. She barely escaped perishing in the flames, as the roof of the house fell in a short time after she reached the open air.

Why will you suffer with those terrible bilious headaches, when Morris' Cascarine never fails to drive them away?

## POLITICAL NOTES.

## No Result in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 21.—Contrary to general expectation the joint session of the legislature was again without result. Two ballots were taken the vote standing as heretofore: Turpie 75, Harrison 71, Allen 4. The convention then adjourned.

## Paddock Successful.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 21.—In the joint session of the legislature at noon to-day, Hon. A. S. Paddock was chosen United States senator to succeed VanWick. The vote was as follows: Paddock, 94; McShane, Democrat, 32; VanWick, 4.

## A Caucus Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A private dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., states that ex-Senator Paddock was nominated to succeed Senator VanWick, by the Republican caucus this morning, on the nineteenth ballot, and that his nomination was made unanimous.

## Paddock Elected.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 21.—After an all-night session last night, at 5:30 o'clock this morning the full Republican caucus unanimously nominated A. S. Paddock as United States senator to succeed Charles H. VanWick. Ninety-five members were present. This settles the senatorial question in Nebraska, and Paddock was elected at the joint session this afternoon.

## Sawyer Will Be Returned.

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 21.—The caucus of the Republican members of the legislature last night unanimously renominated Hon. Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh for United States senator. The Democratic caucus nominated ex-congressman John W. Wiggins of Jonesville. The election occurs next Tuesday. The Republicans have a majority of thirty-seven on joint ballot.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Continued from First Page.

public instruction, thinks that the published opinions of the county judges throughout the state relative to the matter of the appointment of county superintendents of the public schools would be opportune at this time, as it is very probable that the legislature will investigate the propriety of passing such a law in the near future, and the opinions of the county judges will materially aid them in solving this problem.

The senate will go into executive session to-morrow, when the following appointments will come up for confirmation: Blind Institute—J. J. Tobin, E. Fulmore, Dr. B. E. Grant, J. G. Searcy and R. L. Harrison; Lunatic Asylum—Dr. R. K. Smoot, R. M. Castleman, A. M. Jackson, George L. Creser and N. O. Lauve; Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Rev. T. B. Lee, Felix Smith, C. M. Rogers, B. C. Wells and Edward Christian.

## BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

## Shippers Fail.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—John Patton, Jr., & Co., managers of the Monarch line, ship owners, ship and insurance brokers, etc., have failed. Their liabilities and assets are both large.

## Bankrupt Stock Sold.

DALLAS, TEX., Jan. 21.—The bankrupt stock of A. C. Ducker & Co., under the charge of W. W. Simkins assignee, is being sold to-day at retail auction.

## An Assignment at Vernon.

VERNON, TEX., Jan. 21.—T. H. Jones, one of our leading merchants, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors. The amount now due against him is about \$1400. His assets will probably be enough to cover all liabilities.

## Sold to Satisfy Attachment Suits.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., Jan. 21.—Phil. Dunnington & Co.'s stock of dry goods, which invoiced about \$10,000, were sold under order of court yesterday to satisfy several writs of attachments and were bill off by the Panhandle National bank for \$5110. It is thought some arrangement will be made by which the store will be opened and the old proprietors put in charge. Attachments have been run amounting to about \$15,000, and the Tascosa stock is yet to be sold to satisfy creditors.

A disordered liver is the bane of life. Take Morris' Cascarine and restore its healthy condition.

Gen. Jackson at Table, and Van Buren's Cheese.

Lippincott's Magazine.

President Jackson's table manners were as Democratic as could be desired. He had at each plate two forks, one of which was of silver and the other of steel. The president used a steel fork himself, and after his dinner he always smoked his tobacco from a long-handled corn-cob pipe.

Andrew Jackson entertained lavishly on the night of his first inauguration. The carpets of the East room were ruined by the orange punch and lemonade which were served to the crowd which came to his reception. Barrels of this punch were made, and it was brought into the room in buckets. At last the people began to rush for the water as soon as they entered the room. Glasses were broken, and ladies' dresses ruined. Tubs of punch were finally taken into the garden, and in this way the throng was drawn off, and it was possible to serve cake and wine to the ladies. At Jackson's farewell reception a monster cheese, as big as a hoghead in circumference and nearly a yard thick, was cut with saw blades made into knives and served out to the guests. Each guest received three pounds of cheese. The event was the talk of the nation, and when Van Buren became president his New York friends, cumulative of Jackson, sent him a big cheese.

It was cut in the East room. The greasy crumbs falling upon the carpet were trampled into it, and the rumination of the furniture during these two administrations led the later president to discontinue the practice of serving guests at general receptions. Now no guest comes to a dinner at the White House unless invited. In Van Buren's day Bayonet, in his "Souvenirs d'un Diplomate," says that the president's cook told his valet that for several months preceding the election of 1840 many persons arrived at the White House for breakfast or dinner, and threatened to vote against Van Buren if they were not entertained. The cook stated that he had all the trouble possible in satisfying them, and they often returned what he sent up, doing so on the pretext that it was unbecoming, and ordered something else.

Gen. Hancock's Party Call.

Sidney (Neb.) Democrat.

Gen. Hancock graduated from the military academy in 1844, and as a brevet second lieutenant was assigned to a company of the Sixth infantry, on duty at Fort Towson, I. T. On his way to join his company he happened at Little Rock, Ark., on the evening when Col. B. W. Woodruff, a prominent citizen, was giving a party. Hearing of Gen. Hancock's arrival in town, the colonel promptly sent him an invitation, which was accepted, and the young lieutenant danced until 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was compelled to leave in order to take the boat which was to carry him after the river. Thirty-three years afterward, when Hancock's fame was as wide as the Republic, he made an official visit to Little Rock, to inspect the military post of which Gen. Morrow was the immediate commander. After making a minute inspection of the garrison, Gen. Hancock inquired of Col. Woodruff, still living in Little Rock, and upon being informed that he was, made the statement above set forth about the party, and remarked: "I should like to make my party call," and sure enough, the great general, in company with Gen. Morrow, went to the residence of Col. Woodruff, then a very old man, and apologized for his long delay in complying with an imperative rule of etiquette. Col. Woodruff remembered perfectly the incident of the party, and with the laughing remark, "You have had a great deal, my dear general, to attract your attention within the last thirty-three years," the conversation passed to other subjects.

European music is now the fashion in the Japanese court.

## A RELIEF BILL.

## Lanham's Bill Providing Seed for Texas Drouth Sufferers to be Reported Favorably.

Sums Recommended by the Agricultural Committee for the Support of the Service.

## SEED FOR TEXAS.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The house committee on agriculture agreed to report favorably Mr. Lanham's bill instructing the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds for the drouth-stricken districts of Texas. While the committee do not recommend the full amount asked for by Mr. Lanham, still a liberal allotment of seeds will be made if the measure passes the house.

Mr. Lanham and the entire Texas delegation will use every possible effort to get the unanimous consent to consider the bill, and will move to suspend the rules and pass it at an early day. These are the only methods possible, under the house rules, to pass the bill. In the report the committee say "unprecedented drouth has obtained in about twenty-one counties and has existed for more than one year with slight and unimportant exceptions, that as a general rule there has been practically a total loss of crops in said district, and that great death and destitution now exist therein and are liable to become more aggravated. The committee then quote the dispatch to the Fort Worth GAZETTE from Albany, December 29, regarding the action of the county judges in this matter, and conclude their report as follows: "We respectfully submit that similar relief bills have heretofore passed congress when portions of the country have been affected by damages from grasshoppers and overflows of rivers. In view of this fact and of the distressing situation which exists in Texas we recommend the immediate passage of the bill as amended."

RECOMMENDED BY THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The agricultural committee recommended the following sums among other items for the support of the service during the next fiscal year. The total appropriation is \$503,750:

Thirty-two thousand dollars for experiments with Southern cane. The sorghum experiments last year were a failure. Although \$70,000 was spent only about 200 pounds of marketable sugar were produced.

Fifteen thousand dollars for experiments in silk culture.

One hundred thousand dollars for slaughtering cattle.

Twenty thousand dollars for cattle quarantine.

The committee also recommended that the statistician of the department be sent to Europe to attend the Inter-National Agricultural Convention and appropriate \$15,000 therefor.

MAKING GOOD SMALL AMOUNTS.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following estimates were submitted to-day by the secretary of the treasury to cover dedications for support of mail distribution and postoffice inspectors for the fiscal year 1895: James E. Pollock, late postmaster at Pearsonville, Tex., \$6.60; James H. Griffin, late postmaster at Owensville, Tex., \$8.70; James D. Nailer, late postmaster at Milwood, Tex., \$8.05; Thomas Keeling, late postmaster at Anderson, Tex., \$1.95; E. S. Gillespie, late postmaster at Calvert, Tex., 25 cents; Eugene A. Gage, late postmaster at Barnard's Mill, Tex., 25 cents; James King, late postmaster at Fairchild, Tex., 25 cents; Lyman B. Russell, late postmaster at Helena, Tex., 25 cents; Samuel C. Slaughter, late postmaster at Chapel Hill, Tex., 25 cents.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Riley Gordon has been appointed superintendent of public buildings at San Antonio.

Among the historic army posts selected for abandonment under the plan for the concentration of troops by regiments at large posts near railway centers are Fort Lyon, Col., Union, N. M., and Hayes, Kan. The garrisons of these posts will be sent to Denver, when the new post established there next summer.

INTRODUCED BY MILLER OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Miller of Texas to-day introduced in the house a bill for the relief of depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank. The bill is framed on the recommendations of the comptroller of currency, and appropriates \$100,000 for the relief of depositors in the bank.

Mr. Miller of Texas also introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to national banking associations, which embodies the recommendations of the comptroller of currency on this subject, submitted to the banking committee before the holiday recess. The bill proposes to amend the statutes relating to the administration of oaths to bank officials, enlarges the power of assistant cashiers, for the punishment of persons making false reports, requires the bonds deposited by national banks to secure the circulation to be interest bearing, forbids banks to accept mortgages as security for loans, provides for the exemption of shareholders from individual liability for the bank's funds, empowers a deputy comptroller to perform duties assigned to him by the comptroller, and provides means for the resumption of business by failed banks after a settlement in full of all liabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The inter-state commerce bill as agreed upon by both the houses of congress in its first section applies the provisions of this act to any common carrier engaged in transportation of passengers wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water. When both are used under a common control or management or by arrangement through more than one state or territory or from any place in the United States to any adjacent foreign country. It defines the term "railroad" to include all bridges and ferries used or operated by any railroad.

All charges made for any service rendered in transportation of passengers and of property shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge, demand, collect or to receive directly or indirectly from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in transportation of passengers or property than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any

other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially the same circumstances and conditions.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their lines for receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines.

Sections 4 and 5—the long and short-haul pooling sections—are as follows:

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation than the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of a like kind of property under substantially similar circumstances and conditions for the shorter than for the longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distances, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for the shorter as for the longer distances; provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for a longer than for a shorter distance for the transportation of passengers or property and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such common carrier may be relieved from this section of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to provisions of this act to enter into any contract or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freight of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof, and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 6 requires that after ninety days from the passage of this act every common carrier subject to its provisions shall have printed and keep for public inspection schedules showing rates, fares and charges, and in addition to requiring the railroads to give publicity at all of the depots of all their several lines, it gives authority to the commission where it is proper and necessary to require to give them publicity, to order publication in other ways.